tain sense, therefore, I became aware of ceramic clays and their thermal treatment at an early age.

Clay mineralogy has meant much more to me than just a professional activity. It has meant a succession of friends and acquaintances throughout the world, a succession of graduate students from this country and abroad who have been to my wife and myself like members of a family, an opportunity to travel to far away places, and many other things for much of which I am deeply grateful to the U.S.A. But at no time have I felt more endebted than I do today when the Mineralogical Society of America confers on me their highest award.

Mr. President, I accept this medal with more thanks than I can adequately express; thank you very much.

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PRESENTATION OF THE MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA AWARD FOR 1970 TO BERNARD W. EVANS

W. S. FYFE, *Manchester University.*

Mr. President, members of the Mineralogical Society of America, guests:

It gives me very real pleasure to introduce to you the recipient of the Mineralogical Society Award for 1970; Bernard Evans, Professor of Geology at the University of Washington, Seattle; formerly of King's College, London, Oxford University, Glasgow University, and the University of California, Berkeley. I think that as all of us grow a little older and see less significance in our ideas, it is some consolation to see that some younger people who suffered with us at one time or other have survived despite our influence.

It was about 1960, while I was at Berkeley, that I received a letter from a young man at Oxford saying that he had interests in geochemistry and metamorphic petrology and would like to learn some experimental techniques. I liked the letter and it just so happened that some funds were available. Naturally we did some checking on this character and I seem to remember that we did not take all opinions too seriously. At any rate it was so unusual for an Englishman to want to come West, past the established seats of wisdom, that I guess we were a little flattered.

So Bernard arrived and I persuaded him, like so many grant holders, to take on a nasty one. We had been worried from time to time about the methods being used to study low temperature equilibria and we wanted

to try the single crystal reaction rate method on muscovite stability. It was soon very evident that Bernard had learned many things in his former schools. First, he was a good analyst: not uncommon among U.K. students trained in schools with people like the late Professor L. R. Wager; but he also wanted to learn everything he could critically: not such a common attitude among students from the U.K. He also showed great ingenuity in getting around all those nasty little difficulties that occur in laboratories; in fact he was quite practical. The net result was that he produced a very nice paper on muscovite stability, perhaps the best statement then and now. All of us at Berkeley had developed great confidence in this quiet man; confidence in many aspects of his ability. I seem to remember that about this time a very charming girl appeared out of the blue and Bernard again showed his ability to deal with all situations calmly and with minimal delay, and they were duly married.

Then came the time when savants of Berkeley agreed that the excellence of that institution in petrology could hardly be maintained unless we possessed one of those new beasts—a microprobe. Money was found but it was clear that some fresh victim had to be found to satisfy the needs and potential of this machine. We needed a person skilled in analytical techniques, cooperative and patient in that he would train students and do work for others. But we were just wise enough in that we felt to make this thing perform its tricks, the operator must be really keen to test his own ideas. I think that the data which Bernard produced at Berkeley and the work of an excellent group of students whom he trained, has shown that our judgement was not too bad; a judgement which this Society has now confirmed.

Bernard's interests are wide, covering most parts of mineralogy and petrology. He is experienced in both field and laboratory. He has made highly significant contributions to our knowledge of metamorphic mineral equilibria, in particular of feldspars, pyroxenes, chlorites, micas, and garnets in metamorphic rocks of many facies. He has also cooperated in studies of the geochemistry of phases formed during volcanic phenomena in Hawaii. He has turned his electron beam onto minor elements such as fluorine and chlorine in micas, zinc in micas, the scapolite minerals, etc. His rocks and colleagues have come from all over the world and I see he still retains his old love for Connemara, Ireland.

He has shown many of us the power of the microprobe, particularly when used by a man with broad interests and a firm grasp of the principles of petrology. I wish him continuing success in his future at the University of Washington, and may I tell him personally how great was my own pleasure to have him as a colleague for six fruitful years.

Mr. President, I present Professor Bernard W. Evans.